

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1908.
Fair to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow;
light to fresh variable winds.

HARRIMAN FREES HIS MIND

GOVERNMENT A WORSE REBATE
SINNER THAN RAILROADS.

The West Indifferent to Politics—Thinks People Are Tired of the Issues of the Last Five Years and Willing to Prosper Along With the Railroads.

E. H. Harriman, who was in his office for the first time yesterday after his long business and pleasure trip through the West, said that as far as the business of his railroads was concerned it made no difference who was elected President, remarked that the people took little interest in the campaign, and talked at length of the relation of the Sherman law and the interstate commerce act to the railroad business and of conditions generally. Mr. Harriman appeared to be in much better health than before he left the city and was optimistic in regard to the business improvement.

"I don't want to talk politics," Mr. Harriman said. "In fact, I heard very little political discussion in the West. In my opinion the great danger is—and bear in mind that I am not speaking for either party—a feeling of indifference. I think the people are tired of the issues presented to them. They are tired of the things that have come up in the last five years and seem to think they have had enough of them."

Mr. Harriman laughed when asked if he had subscribed to the Republican campaign fund and replied that he had not been asked to.

When his attention was called to a report that William Nelson Cromwell was supposed to represent him in politics he said: "Mr. Cromwell is not my political adviser. He represents himself and is quite able to take care of himself."

In beginning Mr. Harriman said that no new Union Pacific financing was contemplated. The Southern Pacific might need money for the completion of the line in Mexico, but no new securities would be brought out in the immediate future. The plan for turning over the stock holdings of the Union Pacific to a holding company, he said, was "behind us." The stocks of his railroads, he said, were "strong, because they should never have been weak."

"We hope to do still better in reducing operating cost," Mr. Harriman said in commenting upon the great reduction shown in Union Pacific's statement for July. "The roads are in such good condition that we can reduce expenses of operation without impairing the quality of the service or hurting the condition of the road. For one thing, four trains now do the work that formerly required five. I favor an advance in freight rates. The railroads have been giving more service for less money. While our roads are in good condition, many others are suffering from lack of proper physical equipment. The country is interested in conditions that will enable the weaker roads to provide better facilities, and about the only way that this can be done is by an increase in rates. If rates are increased they must, of course, be increased on our lines as well as others. The people along our lines have 100 per cent. better facilities and better accommodations at 25 per cent. less charge than seven or eight years ago. All sections want and ought to have the same accommodations."

"The people are appreciating this now, and their representatives should operate in bringing it about. The people should have good railroads. They do not so much need many roads as good ones. Public sentiment throughout the country is undoubtedly more favorable to railroad management, to proper railroad management, I mean, than it has been in recent years. A year ago a man hated to be seen with a railroad president. Sentiment is more conservative now and there is a feeling of greater satisfaction with railroad management. The further West you go the more you see of it."

Mr. Harriman went on to advocate a modification of the Sherman anti-trust law to take the railroads out of the scope of the statute. He read a copy of the letter which he wrote to Secretary Taft on September 15, 1905, on this and other subjects. The part referring to the act was as follows:

"Our transportation interests both on land and water need encouragement. I believe in regulation and publicity, but would hesitate to go further at this time. The railroads in the United States have in the last five years raised and expended enormous sums for pure improvements to existing properties, and this contributed to the large expense in business and enabled it to take place. The Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific and allied lines alone have expended since 1900 over \$180,000,000 for those purposes. If this had not been done it is hard to realize what the conditions of the territories served by those lines would be at this time. What we ought to have in protection as well as regulation and be allowed to cooperate and have the power to enter into agreements and make alliances, so that transportation may be done at the least cost along the lines of least resistance. By being enabled to inaugurate methods for less cost we will eventually be able to conduct traffic at even a less charge than at present."

Mr. Harriman said that before writing to Secretary Taft he had expressed the same views to President Roosevelt. He believed then as now that so much of the Sherman act as affects railroads should be repealed, so that railroad men could get together in public and make agreements in public.

"We ought to have had a modified Sherman act then," he said. "But instead of that they tied our hands both ways. If the act had been amended it would have removed many of the animosities and prevented many of the quarrels of the last three years and we would certainly not have had the business disturbance of last fall."

Mr. Harriman's attention was called to a reported statement of one of the interstate commerce commissioners that the railroads were persistent violators of the interstate commerce law.

"The Government has violated the interstate commerce law more than the railroads have," he retorted sharply. "If the law had been enforced soon after its enactment there would have been no trouble. No railroad wanted any secret rate cutting or wanted to give rebates,

and railroad managers time after time importuned the Government to enforce the law. The Government officials said the law could not be enforced. Even the commissioners, in an agitation for increased powers, and officials of various Administrations stated that the act was ineffective and a dead letter. Yet all of the prosecutions which have been successful have been under the original and not the amended act.

"The enormous improvements we have made have only been possible by our securing connecting lines. That fact justifies every acquisition we have made. The people along our lines realize the advantages that have followed. The railroads have built up the sections along the lines, and as business increased they were able to carry the products to market. The difference between a dead road and a live one is that a dead road can't expand. If there is no expansion to the railroad there can be little to the territory it serves."

Mr. Harriman's attention was then called to recent pessimistic utterances of James J. Hill on trade with the Orient.

"Mr. Hill only has one steamer. We have five or six," he replied. "Mr. Hill wasn't pessimistic when he built his steamers. He's had his experience."

"I wrote Secretary Taft my views on the Oriental trade in the same letter which I have read in part. I don't care to say what I wrote nor to discuss the matter at length. I want it understood, however, that I've never raised a finger in favor of a ship subsidy. We're having more competition in the Oriental trade now, and the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission prevents us from protecting our interests. On account of that ruling we can't have more steamship lines under the protection of railroad systems."

Mr. Harriman said that the farmers were prosperous. The trouble with some of them was that they were so prosperous that they were holding their crops for higher prices. His lines had ordered a full quota of steel rails, but did not need so many as usual because they had a large number on hand when they stopped improvement work last fall. That work was now progressing rapidly and business in the lines was approaching normal. Business is very good in the West, he said, and he thought that general business was rapidly approaching normal.

Mr. Harriman said that his position precluded his going on either the Missouri Pacific or Wabash boards, and in regard to the reported acquisition of the St. Louis and San Francisco by the Union Pacific he said that he would have to resign from the Union Pacific to carry out that transaction.

WHITE STAR LINERS NAMED.

Two New Belfast Built Boats to Be the Titanic and Olympic.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Sept. 15.—The two White Star steamships which are being built in the yards of Harland & Wolff at Belfast are to be named the Titanic and Olympic respectively.

COL. STEWART SICK?

Army Surgeons Say He Is—Never in Better Health, He Declares.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It begins to look as if the President will triumph in his long fight to force the retirement of Col. William F. Stewart of the Coast Artillery.

Since Col. Stewart refused to accept the President's alternative of retiring instead of going into exile at Fort Grant, Ariz., he has been quietly passing his time in the abandoned Arizona fort. Recently the President directed that the Colonel take the horseback test, as a preliminary to which he had to undergo a medical examination to determine his fitness for the ride of ninety miles. The surgeon reported that the Colonel was suffering from "cardiac hypertrophy, dilation and mitral insufficiency" and would not allow him to take the test on the ground that he was likely to collapse under the strain.

Col. Stewart, according to unofficial reports, has refused to accept the findings, declaring that he was never in better health and that he is ready for the test. But he has been ordered back to Fort Grant to await further action. The next step will be to direct him to appear before a medical retiring board. If that board finds him unfit for further service in the army he will be retired. Several other officers who were reported unfit for the horseback ride have been ordered before retiring boards.

MAYOR BACK AT WORK.

Won't Ask Bingham to Resign, and Says Bugher Won't Quit Either.

Mayor McClellan returned to the City Hall yesterday from a vacation of two months broken by a few days' intermission. He has spent his holiday at Winter Harbor, Me., and in the Adirondacks.

One of the first tasks he took up was to look over the department estimates. All these show large increases over the appropriations in last year's budget and there is a good deal of chopping to be done.

The Mayor refused to say a word about politics. All he knew, he said, of general political conditions and of the situation at Rochester was what he had learned from the newspapers and that Mr. Bugher had not the least intention of resigning.

"Acting Commissioner Baker was in here to-day," the Mayor explained, "and I took advantage of his visit to ask him about those reports. Mr. Baker told me that the stories of variations among the Deputy Commissioners had been greatly exaggerated and that Mr. Bugher had not the least intention of resigning."

Two hours' quicker to Florida and Atlanta. Seaboard Air Line shortens schedule Sept. 15. Office 1113 Broadway.—Ad.

Indian Summer on the Hudson, take speedy and comfortable Day Line Steamers; music.—Ad.

BRYAN CALLED MURPHY OFF

IT'S TO HELP THE FORMER THAT
M'CARREN MEN GET IN.

Tammany Chief, Unwilling to Be Responsible for Democratic Defeat, Yielded for the Time Being—Chancellor Is the Probable Nominee at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 15.—The brand of Democratic harmony advocated by William J. Bryan through Norman E. Mack, chairman of the national committee, has been accepted by Charles F. Murphy, Tammany's chief, and when Bryan arrives here to-morrow night he should be immensely grateful.

For twenty-four hours Mr. Murphy has pondered over the message brought direct to him by Mack from Bryan, which was that the Nebraskan had no requests or suggestions to make concerning the ticket to be named in this State convention, but he urged with profound earnestness that the work of the convention be harmonious in every particular. By inference Bryan indicated that the situation in the State required that the strongest ticket should be nominated, but the leaders and the delegates were more competent than himself to handle that matter and he relied upon them with confidence to put their best foot forward.

With harmonious action in the convention Bryan believed the moral effect on New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana would be of immense advantage in the national campaign.

All this was indicated in THE SUN's despatches sent last night from this beautiful and thriving city. It was distinctively the Bryan brand of harmony, the brand that doubtless would redound to his own political fortunes. He had no concern with Senator McCarren's political fortunes at Denver when McCarren's delegates from Kings county were turned adrift. The request made by Bryan to Murphy has outweighed Murphy's personal and political animosity to McCarren; Murphy has accepted as a command the request of the Presidential candidate of his party.

"AN ARMED NEUTRALITY."

There is now armed neutrality between Murphy and McCarren, and not one of McCarren's delegates in the eighteen districts is to be unseated in this convention. Chairman Conners' brand of harmony all along has been of the kind that would evacuate the election of a State ticket with Brother Lewis Chanler in the Governor's chair. That is the reason he has proclaimed with repeated stentorian utterances that every delegate with a certificate of election from the proper authorities should be seated in this convention except possibly Frank Mott's people in the first district of Chautauque, who beat the Conners people very handsomely and handsly.

But while Murphy has promised faithfully that the war to unseat McCarren's men in Kings is over, Conners' brand of harmony is of the type that would give the Mott folks only half votes in the convention, when by the returns and their certificates they are clearly entitled to full votes.

Strictly analyzed, therefore, Murphy has accepted more wholeheartedly and completely to Bryan's prayer than Conners. But it is never too late to head, and Chairman Conners may decide before the convention adjourns to practice fully the doctrine he has so earnestly preached in the interests of success for the State ticket.

M'CARREN REPEATS HIS THREAT.

It should be stated that Mr. Murphy practically decided last night to acquiesce to the request of Mr. Bryan. This was after the Kings county Democrats had met, with Senator McCarren at their head, and decided unanimously to walk out of this convention if a single one of the fifty-four delegates in the eighteen districts was unseated. Several up States urged McCarren not to go to that length but to accept defeat at the hands of the committee on credentials in the Sixth and Ninth districts.

"Not for an instant will I do that," firmly declared McCarren to-day. "The Democrats who made the fight in these two districts against McGuire and Doyle were fighting against traitors to the Democratic party and to the people of Brooklyn. They practically took their lives in their hands, and if even their shoes are turned out of this convention every one of us will walk out."

It has been stated all day that there has been a return to the old alignment between the up-State Democrats and the Kings county Democrats, the former represented by Mr. Conners and the latter by Mr. McCarren, and that Mr. Murphy would have been unmercifully beaten in the committee on credentials anyway. The facts are as above stated. Conners and Murphy are just as close to each other as ever, and you couldn't prick them apart.

SCAPAGOAT'S ROLE NOT FOR MURPHY.

Murphy agreed with Bryan's request very quickly, as he did not care to accept responsibility for defeat in the State. Had there been a repetition of the scenes at Carnegie Hall last spring, and should there be a close vote on the national ticket on election day with Bryan losing the State, the catastrophe would have been laid to Murphy's door. The same policy prevailed with Conners as to the State ticket. McCarren had the key to the situation and he knew it, and he was impressed with the notion that Bryan knew it.

Since midnight on primary day McCarren has not doubted for an instant that all his fifty-four delegates would be seated in this convention. He has had no communication with Mr. Mack, but he has had frequent consultations with Mr. Conners, and on those occasions McCarren has expressed himself very forcibly.

In other words Bryan was aware that McCarren could raise old hob if he was pushed too far, and Conners was equally conversant with the necessity of conciliating the Kings county leader. Bryan in a nutshell wanted harmony for himself. Conners wanted harmony for the State ticket and Murphy declined to accept the responsibility that would surely have been his had he held out against

Continued on Fourth Page.

MIKE DONOVAN'S NEW WORK.

He's Busy With a Book About the President and Calls to Consult the Subject.

OSTEON, Sept. 15.—The only visitor to Sagamore Hill to-day, and very likely the last of the season, was Mike Donovan, the New York Athletic Club trainer. Mr. Donovan, arrayed in a shining suit and such like things, reached here on an early train and spent several hours at the Hill. He denied that his services had been asked for to put Mr. Roosevelt in fighting trim for the African trip and added that he had never seen the President in better physical condition. He figured that Mr. Roosevelt would strip well under 200 pounds and that he was as hard as nails.

After some hesitation Mr. Donovan disclosed the real cause of his visit. He has joined the "literary feller" and is writing a book about the President. It is to be called "The Apostle of Peace" and will be a kind of biography. Mr. Donovan said that he had already finished an introduction and 125 pages and that the President had approved the work, saying that he would just as soon have Mr. Donovan as any one else write about him and that he was certain that Mr. Donovan knew a lot more about his life than many of those who had written pieces about him.

RECEIVER FOR MILLHENNY CO.

Asked by Former Manager of Big Tobacco Sauce Making Concern.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Alleging that the Millhenney Canning and Manufacturing Company, a \$10,000,000 corporation, is insolvent, a bill was filed in the Circuit Court late this afternoon asking that a receiver be appointed in this State and that an injunction be issued restraining it from disposing of any property.

The bill was brought by William C. Tibbott, former Western manager of the company. Tibbott says that the company owes him \$23,000.

The Millhenney company is the largest manufacturer of tobacco sauce in the world. The declaration avers that the company owes \$800,000 covered by \$1,000,000 of 1 per cent. bonds, on which the interest has been due for some time.

The company is incorporated under the laws of Maine and Louisiana. Its headquarters are in New York, New Orleans and Chicago.

The Millhenney family is one of the most prominent in the South. John A. Millhenney is a great friend of President Roosevelt. He was appointed a member of the National Civil Service Commission by the President. He entertained the President at his home in New Orleans on several occasions.

MERCIFUL TO FILIBUSTERS.

New Yorkers Who Tried to Start Rebellion in Brazil Get Easy Sentences.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Pierre P. Diners, American Consul at Bahia, Brazil, notified the State Department to-day of the conclusion of the trials of the members of the filibustering expedition led by Sebastian H. K. De Magalhães against the State of Minas Geraes in December last. The expedition was organized in New York and its members were captured shortly after they landed in Brazil.

The expedition consisted of eight men, under the leadership of Magalhães, four of whom were young Americans, Samuel Parker, Herbert Phennebocker, Everett Wilson and George Vice, all of New York. The Consul reported that Magalhães received a two years sentence; that Vice, who was seriously wounded in the skirmish which led to the arrest of the men, was acquitted; that George Gordon, a Scotchman and follower of Magalhães, was sentenced to one year, and that the remaining members of the expedition had been sentenced to imprisonment for one year and five months, the death sentence in one or more of the cases would not have been surprising.

It is believed that under Brazilian law the time the men have spent in confinement prior to the verdict will be deducted from their sentences.

TOPKANYAN'S HOME BURNED.

Persian Court, Near Morrisstown, and Its Valuable Furnishings Destroyed.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 15.—Persian Court, the country seat of H. H. Topkanyan, was totally destroyed by fire to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Topkanyan are in Europe and the place was in the hands of servants and Elder Topkanyan, the seventeen-year-old son of Mr. Topkanyan.

The fire resulted from a kerosene lamp being knocked from young Topkanyan's hands by a swinging door. The spreading oil caught fire and the blaze was beyond control from the start. The Morris Plains fire department was called, but could do nothing but save adjoining buildings.

Mr. Topkanyan is a representative of the Persian Government in this country and Persian Court was filled with fine Oriental paintings and some rare statuary, a few pieces of which were saved. The famous directors' table of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which Mr. Topkanyan purchased a few months ago, was among the many pieces of furniture destroyed.

The loss on the building is \$20,000, and upon the contents no estimate can be made until Mr. Topkanyan returns. None of the statuary about the grounds was injured.

SAW FIREBUG SKIP AWAY.

Tenants Were Too Busy Putting Out Blaze He Started to Catch Him.

Tenants on the fourth floor of an apartment house at 308 West 120th street almost caught a firebug at his work on that floor of the house at 10 o'clock last night. Had they not turned their attention to extinguishing the blaze that the firebug had started they could have got him.

Miss Margaret Baylert, daughter of William Baylert, who lives on the fourth floor, discovered the blaze as she was leaving her apartment to descend to the street. The fire was in a hall-way leading to an unoccupied apartment in the front and behind a glass door that screened the hallway from the stairs.

Just as Miss Baylert's brother William answered her call of "Fire!" a man who had been hiding in the shadows by the light of the staircase jumped out into the hall and ran down the stairs to the street. Although tenants on other floors turned out at the cry of fire they were too intent on putting out the blaze with buckets of water to take up the pursuit of the firebug. They found that the fire had been set in a bundle of rags soaked in kerosene.

Yesterday afternoon an awning in front of a vacant apartment on the fifth floor of the same house caught on fire, although the door of the apartment was locked. It was put out by the tenants

GIOVANNI MOROSINI DEAD

AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS THE BANKER DIES AT HIS HOME.

More or Less of Mystery About His Life, as Most That Was Known Came From Himself and He Was Not a Talker—Died to Fortune From a Sailor Boy.

Giovanni P. Morosini, the banker, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Riverdale, in his seventy-seventh year. He had not been in good health for months, but until last Saturday he was able to be around much of the time. That day he took to his bed. His condition became alarming yesterday morning, and his physician, Dr. Henry Moffatt of 139 Park avenue, Yonkers, was called.

During the morning Mr. Morosini appeared to hold his own, and at noon he was able to take a cup of broth. Soon afterward Dr. Moffatt sent for the members of the family. Mr. Morosini was conscious and talked with his children a little, and at 3:45 o'clock he expired. The cause was heart trouble, which was aggravated by kidney disease.

The members of the family were much affected. His daughter Giulia was overcome by the suddenness of Mr. Morosini's death and was attended by Dr. Moffatt.

Mr. Morosini's daughter Vittoria was the only member of the family not present at the banker's bedside when he died. She has been in a convent in Rutland, Vt., for several years, but has been here to see her father several times during his illness. A telegram was sent her yesterday afternoon and she is expected here to-day.

Giovanni Morosini, or Giovanni Perugini, the latter having been his name, was regarded as one of the oldest and wealthiest Italian citizens of New York. When he first came to this country seven years ago, he was a sailor boy. He was the only member of the family not present at the banker's bedside when he died.

A tradition was built up a few years ago that the Italian banker was a descendant of the great Morosinis of Venice. There was a family of that name which was prominent, according to the histories, a century or so back, but its later activities were small. That all this was tradition is shown by the statement of Morosini himself that when he left Italy he assumed the name of a friend of his grandmother, chiefly because he and his father did not get along well together.

Morosini said that at four years of age he was sent to school under Cavallini, one of Napoleon's soldiers, in Venice, where he was born. In public school afterward he was fired with the military spirit by watching the soldiers drilling. He told an incident of striking in the face with a shoe an Austrian Captain who had kicked him while he was standing harmlessly one day looking at the drill.

He said that he was in the Grimaldi battalion when the Austrians besieged Malghera, and that when the siege was over he decided to leave Italy, coming over to Boston and then to New York. On Staten Island he met Garibaldi, who was working then in his candle factory.

From New York Morosini made two trips to Havana as a sailor and then came back to Baltimore, where Garibaldi was being fitted out with a ship called the Commonwealth to make a commercial trip to London and Genoa. Morosini joined Garibaldi and they sailed in January, 1854. Morosini's record of that trip is mostly taken up with what happened to Garibaldi. He left the latter in Genoa and returned to the United States, reaching New York in the fall of 1854.

According to his own story, it was an accidental happening that kept him in New York. He was going to California. One day he was walking in a street in Staten Island when he saw some boys beating another one. He interfered, and when the assailants turned on him he drove them off with his sailor knife. Then he took the other boy to the boy's home, "a palace," as it seemed to Morosini. Two weeks later the boy rode up on a horse to where Morosini was staying and told him to come to the house. There Morosini met Nathaniel Marsh, treasurer of the Erie Railroad Company, the father of the boy.

Marsh offered him money, but Morosini said that he wanted work. He was put to work as an office boy at \$30 a month in the office of the railroad company. Morosini was the source of all this information, and what he did not want to have known he did not tell. When he entered the employ of the company on May 30, 1855, he was about 23 years old. It is not known exactly when he married, because he was not a man to discuss personal affairs that he did not want to discuss.

His friends understood that his wife was an American girl in poor circumstances like himself. At the end of four years, in which time he spent his time outside the office acquiring a knowledge of bookkeeping and auditing. After a year he was promoted to auditor-general of the road and was getting \$1,000 a month. In 1864 Marsh died and in 1870 Morosini met Jay Gould. A great friendship grew up between these two men.

By investments directed by Gould and by his own shrewdness Morosini made considerable money. His chief interests in the last fifteen or twenty years appear to have been in looking out for his own estate, in the office of W. E. Connor & Co., in which he was a partner. The estate is estimated by some persons as greater than \$3,000,000. He was a director of the Chatham National Bank and of the Manhattan Railway Company.

Vittoria, the oldest child, caused a great sensation in 1881 when she ran away with her father's coachman, Ernest Schilling. After a brief tour of married life she went on the stage, but made only a small and brief success. Then she was reported as having left Schilling. Some years ago she went to a convent in Rutland, Vt.

Another daughter, Giulia, is well known as a horsewoman. The turnouts that she drives have taken prizes in Speedway competitions, and she is a great lover of outdoor life. The sons, Alfredo and Attilio, did not follow up the father's business. Attilio was severely married in October, 1907, to Mary C. W. Bond, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Montgomery Bond of Elizabeth, N. J. The Morosini family is Catholic and Miss Bond was a Protestant. Attilio is in the New York Central's employ. The fifth and youngest child is a daughter, Amalia.

"UNCLE JO" TO MRS. ASTOR.

Cites Proofs That Some Americans Have Been Schemers.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 15.—Uncle Joe Cannon pondered long when shown Mrs. Astor's criticism of American public men. Then he said:

"Let me see, well—well, if I were to say anything about Mrs. Astor's interview scoring society I would say—integrity in our men—integrity—oh, hang it, if the good Lord doesn't care anything more about that woman and her views than I do, well, she's lost, that's all."

"But seriously speaking," continued Mr. Cannon, "the ability and accomplishments of American statesmen speak for themselves. Our diplomats have ever been in the forefront, and no nation has ever yet succeeded in inveigling them into false or ruinous moves."

"The public men of this country have shown that they are the superiors of any in the world. No nation has ever made such progress in the arts of peace or the profession of arms. It matters little what Mrs. Astor thinks of their accomplishments in a drawing room, they have ever been able to so shape affairs that the American people are the best educated and the happiest people in the world to-day."

TAFT CONGRATULATES HUGHES.

Says He's Mightily Glad to Hear of Governor's Renomination.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—When Mr. Taft heard this afternoon of Gov. Hughes's renomination he said:

"Good, I am mightily glad to hear it." Later he sent this telegram to the Governor: "I sincerely congratulate you on your well deserved renomination. It not only makes the State of New York safe in November but it greatly strengthens the national ticket in every State in the Union. I hope that you will be able to give some of your time in the campaign to the West."

BLACK HANDS LONG REACH.

Sicilian Who Betrayed Criminals Here Shot Dead Near Palermo.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 15.—Francesco Seidita, a wealthy Sicilian who recently returned from the United States, where he had amassed a fortune, has been shot dead in the neighborhood of Palermo.

The police have ascertained that he was a member of the Black Hand and that he returned to his native country fearing the revenge of his late comrades, whom he had denounced to the American police. He was slain, the police say, by a member of the band who came from America for the express purpose of killing him.

NURSE ACCUSED OF ARSON.

She Is Said to Have Set Fire to a Home to Conceal Theft.

Mrs. Emily Victor, the trained nurse who was arrested on a charge of larceny while employed in the home of Mrs. Leon Sharpe at 241 Macon street, Brooklyn, and who is now a prisoner in the Kings County jail pending action by the Grand Jury, is to be re-arrested on a charge of arson. Patrolman Battalions of the Gates avenue precinct applied to Magistrate Furlong yesterday in the Gates avenue police court for the warrant.

Battalions arrested the woman September 9 last after some valuable silverware disappeared from the Macon street address, following a fire. Mrs. Victor who was in charge of the house at the time, laid the theft on a fireman, but the police were suspicious and finally arrested her. Now they charge her with setting fire to the house in order to cover the theft.

Mrs. Victor will say nothing about herself except that she came from Boston and is married.

THIEF TOOK JUDGE'S NAME.

Dennis Donohue Wanted to Go on Record as John W. Coff.

Dennis Donohue took the trouble when he was arrested for stealing a horse and wagon to say that his name was John W. Coff. He had been on a lark, he explained to Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday, and he remembered that Justice Goff was the last Judge to send him to jail. He had been in prison four times before that. Judge Swann remarked that the names of the judiciary should not encumber the records of General Sessions when they did not belong there, and he sent Dennis to the penitentiary for a year and fined him \$500.

A few weeks ago a man used the name Warren Foster. There is a Judge of General Sessions named Warren W. Foster. That prisoner is indicted for burglary.

BEDOUINS ROB JAVANESE.

Camels and Money Taken From Pilgrims on the Way From Jeddah to Mecca.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A band of Bedouins recently attacked a caravan of Javanese Mohammedan pilgrims just outside the city of Jeddah, the Arabian port on the Red Sea where pilgrims land on their way to Mecca, sixty miles inland. The nomads stole seventy-five camels and \$125,000 in money.

KERMIT ROOSEVELT HUNTING.

President's Son Joins Seth Bullock for a Trip in South Dakota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—Kermit Roosevelt passed through to-day on his way to Huron, S. D., where he will join United States Marshal Seth Bullock for a three weeks hunting trip on the Standing Rock and Cheyenne Indian reservations. This will be the third successive year that Kermit has hunted in South Dakota, and on each occasion Bullock has been with him. For the last several weeks Kermit has been hunting in northern Minnesota.

Could Divorce Case Scandal. Judge Crain of General Sessions granted yesterday the application of Harry S. Mowley, a private detective, and Mrs. Jean Teal, wife of the stage director, for leave to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury which indicted them for attempted subornation of perjury in connection with the so-called plot to manufacture false testimony against Frank Gould in the suit for divorce brought against Gould by his wife. The lawyers for the prisoners said that improper testimony was introduced before the Grand Jury and that they needed the minutes for a motion to dismiss the indictments.

If you wish stylish eyeglasses, call at Spencer's, see New Big Sight For Peoples, 31 Maiden Lane.—Ad.

HUGHES ON THE FIRST BALLOT

He Gets 827 Votes to 151 for Wadsworth and 31 for Stewart.

THE BOSSES RUN